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10/665,878	09/19/2003	Mikko Sahinoja	KOLS.050PA	6777

7590 04/23/2007	EXAMINER	
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Minneapolis, MN 55425	2109	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/23/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/665,878	SAHINOJA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Randy Scott	2109	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 September 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *9/19/03* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date *9/19/03*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

This Office Action is in response to the Application filed September 19, 2003.

Drawings

1.   The drawings are objected to because of the following informalities:

The characters of Fig. 1 titled "Operator", "Vendor", "SyncML", "Ringing Tones", and "Screen

Saver" should have printed detail reference label or number corresponding to each object. See 37

CFR 1.83(a).

Figure 1 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is

old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR

1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The

replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR

1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted

by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in

the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Correction is required

Specification

2.   The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

On line 31 of pg. 2, the statement "When a unconditional message" should be –when an

unconditional message-.

On line 20 of pg. 10, the statement "the ProvURL identifier were not hashed should be - the

ProvURL identifier was not hashed-.

On line 11 of the abstract, the term "(Figure 4)" should be removed from the bottom as the term

appears to not be included within the body of the abstract and the abstract should be limited to a

paragraph.

   Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

3.   Claims 1-5, 8, 10, and 11 are objected to because of the following informalities:

On line 2 of claim 1, the term "one management object" should be – one of a plurality of

management objects -.

On line 1 of claim 2, the term "A method" should be – The method -.

On line 4 of claim 2, the term "a client device" should be – said client device -.

On line 1 of claim 3, the term "A method" should be – The method -.

On line 4 of claim 3, the term "a new entry" should be – said new entry -.

On line 5 of claim 3, the term "one management object" should be – one of the plurality of

management objects -.

On line 10 of claim 3, the term "a new entry" should be – said new entry -.

On line 1 of claim 4, the term "A method" should be – The method -.

On line 1 of claim 5, the term "A method" should be – The method -.

On line 1 of claim 8, the term "An electronic device" should be –The electronic device -.

On line 3 of claim 8, the term "A new management object" should be –A new said management

object –.

On line 1 of claim 10, the term "An electronic device" should be –The electronic device –.

On line 3 of claim 10, the term "A new management object" should be –A new said management

object –.

On line 3 of claim 11, the term "a data processing device" should be –said data processing

device–.

On line 3 of claim 11, the term "when" should be inserted before the term –executed–.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms
the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this
Office action:

    A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not
identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102
of this title, if the differences between the subject matter
sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the
subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time
the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the
art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall
not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

    Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies
as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of
this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section
where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the
time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject
to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

5.   Claim 1 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Tsuchiya (Pat # US

6,950,864) in view of Oommen et al (Pub # 2003/0103484).

In reference to claim 1 Tsuchiya teaches a method for retrieving a content of a

predetermined data element from information in the management object (see spec, sec. 2, lines

16-18, which teaches this limitation because a management object and its corresponding

classification data are retrieved), assigning at least part of the content of said data element, as an

identifier for the management object (see spec, sec. 4, lines 29-37, which teaches this limitation

because the address and a command assigned to the management object are specified by the

management object identifier), and using said identifier to address the management object (see

spec, sec. 7, lines 61-67 and sec. 8, lines 1-6, which teaches this limitation because the

management object identifier specifies the address in the memory of a device in which the object

is stored).

Tsuchiya teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for coding at least part of the

content of said data element using a predetermined coding algorithm.

The general concept of coding at least part of the content of said data element using a

predetermined coding algorithm is well known in the art as illustrated by Oommen et al, which

teach the limitation for coding at least part of the content of said data element using a

predetermined coding algorithm (see e.g. [0071], lines 1-6, which implies this limitation because

messages including the data packages of managed objects are generated with the coding

algorithm, shown in sec. 0053, lines 16-18).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to modify Tsuchiya et al to include the use of a limitation for coding at least part of the content

of said data element using a predetermined coding algorithm as illustrated by Oommen et al in

order to effectively implement a device management system, as implied in sec. [0075], lines 1-5

of Oommen et al.

6.   Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Tsuchiya (Pat

US 6,950,864) in view of Oommen et al (Pub # 2003/0103484)

In reference to claim 2 and 3 Tsuchiya et al teach a method including the limitation for

assigning at least part of the content of said data element as an identifier for the management

object (see spec, sec. 7, as stated above).

Tsuchiya teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for adding said identifier as a

new entry in management trees maintained in a server device according to a SyncML device

management protocol and in a client device according to the SyncML device management

protocol and wherein at least part of the content of said data element is coded in the server device

using the predetermined coding algorithm, a new entry is added to the management tree in the

server device, the information of at least one management object is sent to the client device, at

least part of the content of the data element included in the received information of the

management object is coded in the client device using the same predetermined coding algorithm

as in the server device, and a new entry is added to the management tree of the client device.

The general concept of adding said identifier as a new entry in management trees

maintained in a server device according to a SyncML device management protocol and in a

client device according to the SyncML device management protocol is well known in the art as

illustrated by Oommen et al, which teach the limitation for adding said identifier as a new entry

in management trees maintained in a server device according to a SyncML device management

protocol and in a client device according to the SyncML device management protocol (see e.g.

[0077], lines 1-5 , which implies this limitation because an identifier is added to a management

tree of the device management server (shown in e.g. [0076], line 6) for client-initiated device

management (shown in e.g. [0075], line 1) and the management tree is upheld using a SyncML

protocol (as shown in e.g. [0073], line 2) and wherein at least part of the content of said data

element is coded in the server device using the predetermined coding algorithm (see e.g. [0053],

lines 16-18, which teaches this limitation because objects of each messaged data packages

generated by a DM server and sent to client devices in the network are encoded using an

algorithm), a new entry is added to the management tree in the server device (see e.g. [0054],

lines 7-9, which teaches this limitation because newly compressed data are placed into

management trees of each DM server device), the information of at least one management object

is sent to the client device (see e.g. [0056], lines 1-2, which teaches this limitation because a get

message, which lists the required objects for which information is submitted, as shown in e.g.

[0014], lines 15-16, is sent to a mobile node), at least part of the content of the data element

included in the received information of the management object is coded in the client device using

the same predetermined coding algorithm as in the server device, (see e.g. [0071], lines 1-6,

which implies this limitation because messages including the data packages that are generated

with the coding algorithm, shown in sec. [0053], line 17, are sent to client devices from the Sync

ML DM server device), and a new entry is added to the management tree of the client device

(see e.g. [0057], lines 14-16, which teaches this limitation because newly compressed data is transmitted to the management tree of a mobile node).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Tsuchiya to include the use of a limitation for adding said identifier as a new entry in management trees maintained in a server device according to a SyncML device management protocol and in a client device according to the SyncML device management protocol and wherein at least part of the content of said data element is coded in the server device using the predetermined coding algorithm, a new entry is added to the management tree in the server device, the information of at least one management object is sent to the client device, at least part of the content of the data element included in the received information of the management object is coded in the client device using the same predetermined coding algorithm as in the server device, and a new entry is added to the management tree of the client device as illustrated by Oommen et al in order to effectively implement a device management system, as implied in sec. [0075] of Oommen et al.

7.   Claim 4 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Tsuchiya (Pat # US 6,950,864) in view of Oommen et al (Pub # 2003/0103484).

In reference to claim 4 Tsuchiya et al teach a method including the limitation for assigning at least part of the content of said data element as an identifier for the management object (see spec, sec. 7, as stated above).

Tsuchiya teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for adding said identifier as a

new entry in management trees maintained in a server device according to a SyncML device

management protocol and in a client device according to the SyncML device management

protocol and wherein at least part of the content of said data element is coded in the server device

using the predetermined coding algorithm, a new entry is added to the management tree in the

server device, the information of at least one management object is sent to the client device, at

least part of the content of the data element included in the received information of the

management object is coded in the client device using the same predetermined coding algorithm

as in the server device, and a new entry is added to the management tree of the client device.

The general concept of adding said identifier as a new entry in management trees

maintained in a server device according to a SyncML device management protocol and in a

client device according to the SyncML device management protocol is well known in the art as

illustrated by Oommen et al, which teach the limitation for adding said identifier as a new entry

in management trees maintained in a server device according to a SyncML device management

protocol and in a client device according to the SyncML device management protocol (see e.g.

[0077], as stated above).

The general concept wherein the coding algorithm is a hash algorithm is rejected under

obvious design optimization because it would have been obvious for Oommen et al to include a

hash algorithm as the algorithm used to encode management tree objects. Sec. [0053] of

Oommen et al, states that algorithms, which is in plural tense, are used for encoding objects

within management trees and one of ordinary skill in the art would find the use of a hash

algorithm common to carry out the coding implementation.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

modify Tsuchiya et al to include the step wherein the coding algorithm is a hash algorithm in

order to effectively implement a device management system, as implied in sec. [0075] of

Oommen et al.

8.   Claim 5 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable under Tsuchiya (Pat # US

6,950,864) in view of Oommen et al (Pub # 2003/0103484) as applied to claim 1 and further in

view of Corrigan et al (Pat # 6,640,097).

Tsuchiya teaches a method for retrieving a content of a predetermined data element from

information in the management object (see spec, sec. 7, as stated above).

Tsuchiya teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein the method is

used to add a management object including WAP protocol provisioning settings for a Bootstrap

process and coding at least part of the content of said data element using a predetermined coding

algorithm.

The general concept of coding at least part of the content of said data element using a

predetermined coding algorithm is well known in the art as illustrated by Oommen et al, which

teach the limitation for coding at least part of the content of said data element using a

predetermined coding algorithm (see e.g. [0053], as stated above).

The general concept wherein the method is used to add a management object including

WAP protocol provisioning settings for a Bootstrap process is well known in the art as illustrated

by Corrigan et al, which teach the limitation for using WAP settings for a bootstrap process (see

spec, sec. 10, lines 31-57, which implies this limitation because a bootstrap process is used to

load an operating system for the access of applications located within the OS and WAP is

embedded within the particular invention in order to allow mobile stations to access services

located on the network operator's domain. The prior art selected reads on the claim language

because WAP is used to initialize services for detecting management objects within mobile or

wireless devices, as shown implied in sec. 10, lines 63-65).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to modify Tsuchiya to include the use of a limitation for coding at least part of the content of said

data element using a predetermined coding algorithm as illustrated by Oommen et al in order to

effectively implement a device management system, as implied in sec. [0075], lines 1-5 of

Oommen et al.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to modify Tsuchiya to include the step wherein the method is used to add a management object

including WAP protocol provisioning settings for a Bootstrap process in order to improve upon

managing objects in a mobile wireless device, as implied in sec. 10, lines 31-65 of Corrigan et al.

9.   Claim 6 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable under Tsuchiya (Pat # US

6,950,864) in view of Stupek et al (Pat # US 6,131,118) and Oommen et al (Pub #

2003/0103484).

In reference to claim 6 Tsuchiya teaches a method further configured to: retrieve a

content of a predetermined data element from information in a management object (see spec, sec.

2, lines 16-18, which teaches this limitation because a management object and its corresponding

classification data are retrieved), assign at least part of the content of said data element, as an

identifier for the management object (see spec, sec. 4, lines 29-37, which teaches this limitation

because the address and a command assigned to the management object are specified by the

management object identifier) and use said identifier to address the management object (see

spec, sec. 7, lines 61-67 and sec. 8, lines 1-6, which teaches this limitation because the

management object identifier specifies the address in the memory of a device in which the object

is stored).

Tsuchiya et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for coding at least part

of the content of said data element using a predetermined coding algorithm or assigning at least

part of the content of the data element in coded from and a management server coupled with the

management client device configured to maintain management object information.

The general concept of coding at least part of the content of said data element using a

predetermined coding algorithm and assigning at least part of the content of the data element in

coded from is well known in the art as illustrated by Oommen et al, which teach the limitation

for coding at least part of the content of said data element using a predetermined coding

algorithm (see e.g. [0071], lines 1-6 which implies this limitation because messages including the

data packets of managed objects are generated with the coding algorithm, shown in sec. [0053],

lines 14-18) and assigning at least part of the content of the data element in coded from (see e.g.

[0054], lines 5-9, which implies this limitation because algorithms used for encoding are used to

allocate data of the objects with the logic trees embedded within the invention).

The general concept of wherein a management server coupled with the management

client device is configured to maintain management object information is well known in the art

as illustrated by Stupek et al, which teach the limitation for a management server that manages

management data for managed devices (see spec, sec. 5, lines 8-12, which implies this limitation

because a management server is implemented to manage management data stored on a plurality

of managed devices).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to modify Tsuchiya to include the use of a limitation for wherein a management server coupled

with the management client device is configured to maintain management object information as

illustrated by Stupek et al in order to improve upon topology concerns in a management server

network, as implied in sec. 4, lines 32-39 of Stupek et al.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to modify Tsuchiya to include the use of a limitation for coding at least part of the content of said

data element using a predetermined coding algorithm and assigning at least part of the content of

the data element in coded from as illustrated by Oommen et al in order to effectively implement

a device management system, as implied in sec. [0075], lines 1-5 of Oommen et al.

10.   Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable under Tsuchiya (Pat

US 6,950,864) in view of Stupek et al (Pat # US 6,131,118) and Oommen et al (Pub

2003/0103484).

In reference to claims 7 and 8 Tsuchiya teaches a limitation for sending device

management commands to at least one client device (see spec, sec. 4, lines 10-16, which teaches

this limitation because SNMP commands are sent to SNMP managers of each host device),

retrieving a content of a predetermined data element from information in the management object (see spec, sec. 2, lines 16-18, which teaches this limitation because a management object and its corresponding classification data are retrieved), assigning at least part of the content of said data element, as an identifier for the management object (see spec, sec. 4, lines 29-37, which teaches this limitation because the address and a command assigned to the management object are specified by the management object identifier), and using said identifier to address the management object (see spec, sec. 7, lines 61-67 and sec. 8, lines 1-6, which teaches this limitation because the management object identifier specifies the address in the memory of a device in which the object is stored).

Tsuchiya teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for coding at least part of the content of said data element using a predetermined coding algorithm or assigning at least part of the content of the data element in coded, wherein an electronic device is configured to operate as a device management server, and wherein the electronic device supports a SyncML device management protocol and is configured to update said identifier as the entry of a new management object in a management tree maintained by the device, and providing a management server configured to maintain management object information.

The general concept of wherein a management server coupled with the management client device is configured to maintain management object information is well known in the art as illustrated by Stupek et al, which teach the limitation for a management server that manages management data for managed devices (see spec, sec. 5, lines 8-12, which implies this limitation because a management server is implemented to manage management data stored on a plurality of managed devices).

The general concept of wherein an electronic device is configured to operate as a device management server is rejected under obvious design optimization because the prior art mentions in sec. 1, lines 19-22 that the host device is connected to a managed device, such as printer or a computer via a network, to process the SMNP commands to each managed device, therefore one of ordinary skill in the art would find it obvious that the server or host device could be implemented as an electronic device and only an electronic device would have the power or capability to implement management commands on an electronic device.

The general concept of coding at least part of the content of said data element using a predetermined coding algorithm and assigning at least part of the content of the data element in coded from is well known in the art as illustrated by Oommen et al, which teach the limitation for coding at least part of the content of said data element using a predetermined coding algorithm (see e.g. [0071], lines 1-6, which implies this limitation because messages including the data packages of managed objects are generated with the coding algorithm, shown in sec. [0053], lines 14-18), assigning at least part of the content of the data element in coded from (see e.g. [0054], lines 5-9, which implies this limitation because algorithms used for encoding are used to allocate data of the objects with the management trees embedded within the invention), and wherein the electronic device supports a SyncML device management protocol and is configured to update said identifier as the entry of a new management object in a management tree maintained by the device (see e.g. [0077], lines 1-6, which implies this limitation because an identifier is added to a management tree of the device management server (shown in e.g. [0076], line 6) for client-initiated device management (shown in e.g. [0075], line 1) and the management tree is upheld using a SyncML protocol (as shown in e.g. [0073], line 2).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention
to modify Tsuchiya to include the use of a limitation for wherein a management server coupled
with the management client device is configured to maintain management object information as
illustrated by Stupek et al in order to improve upon topology concerns in a management server
network, as implied in sec. 4, lines 32-39 of Stupek et al.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention
to modify Tsuchiya to include the use of a limitation for coding at least part of the content of said
data element using a predetermined coding algorithm or assigning at least part of the content of
the data element in coded, wherein an electronic device is configured to operate as a device
management server and wherein the electronic device supports a SyncML device management
protocol and is configured to update said identifier as the entry of a new management object in a
management tree maintained by the device as illustrated by Oommen et al in order to effectively
implement a device management system, as implied in sec. [0075], lines 1-5 of Oommen et al.

14.   Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable under Tsuchiya
(Pat # US 6,950,864) and Oommen et al (Pub # 2003/0103484).

In reference to claims 9 and 10 Tsuchiya teaches a limitation for providing an electronic
device configured to operate as a client device in device management (see spec, sec. 1, lines 19-
22, which teaches this limitation because a managed device, such as a printer or computer
received managements commands from a host computer via a network), and configured to
maintain management object information and receive device management commands from at

least one management server (see spec, sec. 1, lines 19-22, which teaches this limitation because

the managed device maintains and received the management data upon reception of SNMP

commands from the host computer), retrieve a content of a predetermined data element from

information in the management object (see spec, sec. 2, lines 16-18, which teaches this limitation

because a management object and its corresponding classification data are retrieved), assign at

least part of the content of said data element, as an identifier for the management object (see

spec, sec. 4, lines 29-37, which teaches this limitation because the address and a command

assigned to the management object are specified by the management object identifier), and using

said identifier to address the management object (see spec, sec. 7, lines 61-67 and sec. 8, lines 1-

6, which teaches this limitation because the management object identifier specifies the address in

the memory of a device in which the object is stored).

Tsuchiya et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for coding at least part

of the content of said data element using a predetermined coding algorithm or assigning at least

part of the content of the data element in coded, wherein an electronic device is configured to

operate as a device management server, wherein the electronic device supports a SyncML device

management protocol and is configured to update said identifier as the entry of a new

management object in a management tree maintained by the device.

The general concept of coding at least part of the content of said data element using a

predetermined coding algorithm and assigning at least part of the content of the data element in

coded from is well known in the art as illustrated by Oommen et al, which teach the limitation

for coding at least part of the content of said data element using a predetermined coding

algorithm (see e.g. [0071], lines 1-6, which implies this limitation because messages including

the data packages of managed objects are generated with the coding algorithm, shown in sec.

[0053], lines 14-18), assigning at least part of the content of the data element in coded from (see

e.g. [0054], lines 5-9, which implies this limitation because algorithms used for encoding are

used to allocate data of the objects with the management trees embedded within the invention),

and wherein the electronic device supports a SyncML device management protocol and is

configured to update said identifier as the entry of a new management object in a management

tree maintained by the device (see e.g. [0077], lines 1-6, which implies this limitation because an

identifier is added to a management tree of the device management server (shown in e.g. [0076],

line 6) for client-initiated device management (shown in e.g. [0075], line 1) and the management

tree is upheld using a SyncML protocol (as shown in e.g. [0073], line 2).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to modify Tsuchiya to include the use of a limitation for coding at least part of the content of said

data element using a predetermined coding algorithm or assigning at least part of the content of

the data element in coded, wherein an electronic device is configured to operate as a device

management server and wherein the electronic device supports a SyncML device management

protocol and is configured to update said identifier as the entry of a new management object in a

management tree maintained by the device as illustrated by Oommen et al in order to effectively

implement a device management system, as implied in sec. [0075], lines 1-5 of Oommen et al.

11.   Claim 11 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable under Tsuchiya (Pat # US

6,950,864) in view of Oommen et al (Pub # 2003/0103484).

In reference to claim 11 Tsuchiya teaches a limitation wherein said computer program product comprises computer program code, which, executed in a processor of a data processing device maintaining device management objects that execute the limitations of the invention (see spec, sec. 2, lines 30-36, which teaches this limitation because a machine readable recording medium is implemented within the invention including a program to carry out the device management processes within the invention), retrieve a content of a predetermined data element from information in the management object (see spec, sec. 2, lines 16-18, which teaches this limitation because a management object and its corresponding classification data are retrieved), assign at least part of the content of said data element, as an identifier for the management object (see spec, sec. 4, lines 29-37, which teaches this limitation because the address and a command assigned to the management object are specified by the management object identifier), and using said identifier to address the management object (see spec, sec. 7, lines 61-67 and sec. 8, lines 1-6, which teaches this limitation because the management object identifier specifies the address in the memory of a device in which the object is stored).

Tsuchiya teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for coding at least part of the content of said data element using a predetermined coding algorithm or assigning at least part of the content of the data element in coded form.

The general concept of coding at least part of the content of said data element using a predetermined coding algorithm and assigning at least part of the content of the data element in coded from is well known in the art as illustrated by Oommen et al, which teach the limitation for coding at least part of the content of said data element using a predetermined coding algorithm (see e.g. [0071], lines 1-6, which implies this limitation because messages including

the data packages of managed objects are generated with the coding algorithm, shown in sec.

[0053], lines 14-18), and assigning at least part of the content of the data element in coded from

(see e.g. [0054], lines 5-9, which implies this limitation because algorithms used for encoding are

used to allocate data of the objects with the management trees embedded within the invention).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to modify Tsuchiya to include the use of a limitation for coding at least part of the content of said

data element using a predetermined coding algorithm or assigning at least part of the content of

the data element in coded, wherein an electronic device is configured to operate as a device

management server and wherein the electronic device supports a SyncML device management

protocol and is configured to update said identifier as the entry of a new management object in a

management tree maintained by the device as illustrated by Oommen et al in order to effectively

implement a device management system, as implied in sec. [0075], lines 1-5 of Oommen et al.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Randy Scott whose telephone number is 571-270-1598.

The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thurs. 7:30-5:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Frantz Jules can be reached on 571-272-6681. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.
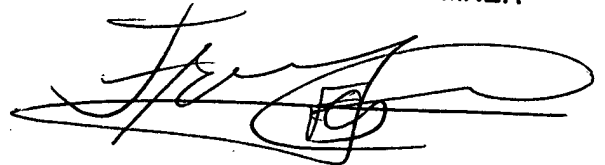
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R.A.S.
05 April 2007

FRANTZ JULES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER